

Mr. Kennard tells me "that Children was the first Englishman to use "Type" as we do now".

It follows, therefore, that this was the earliest designation of a type for *Ancylus* and forecloses any further discussion on that point. *Acroloxus* Beek and *Velletia* Gray consequently fall into the synonymy of *Ancylus*.

Incidentally I would call attention to the fact that Geoffroy, to whom the genus *Ancylus* is usually credited, was not a binomial writer and, therefore, can not be recognized (see Dall, Harriman Alaska Expedition, XIII, 1905, p. 80, as to *Planorbis*). *Ancylus* should consequently be quoted as of Müller, 1774.

But this leaves the position of *fluviatilis* Müll. and its allies still to be determined. As I have already shown (*loc. cit.*) *Ancylastrum* Bgt. is not available and no other name has been suggested, I would, therefore, propose *Pseudancylus* as the generic name for the group with *Ancylus fluviatilis* Müll. as the type.

I am under great obligations to Dr. H. A. Pilsbry for the data in regard to Children's paper.

SOMETHING ABOUT ANGITREMA

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In the Duck river at Centerville, Hickman co., Tenn., Dr. A. E. Ortman last summer collected nearly 200 specimens of *Lithasia (Angitrema) geniculata* Hald., 1840, young and adult. About one-third of the material was typical *geniculata*, as it is known from the Cumberland river. The rest shaded from these forms into *Lithasia fuliginosa* (Lea), 1841, by scarcely perceptible gradations.

Farther up the river at Columbia, Maury co., Dr. Ortman took a second lot of these mollusks. Here the form *geniculata* was almost rare while *fuliginosa* was common. Yet examination showed them all to be of the same species.

The collections of Dr. Ortman in the Harpeth river were equally as novel. At Belleview, Davidson co., Tenn., most of the shells were of the form that appears in cabinets as *Angitrema duttoniana* (Lea), 1841. A single specimen was

unmistakably adult, and that would be identified by anyone as *Lithasia (Angitrema) armigera* Say, 1821. Two specimens taken corresponded to what I have found recognized as *Lithasia (Angitrema) venusta* Lea, 1841. At Kingston Springs, Cheatham co., near the mouth of the river, *armigera* was collected in numbers. In addition was collected plentifully a *Lithasia* identical in shell characters with *fuliginosa* of the Duck river. A few only show the link with *geniculata*. A curious thing was the fact that all of these shells of the *fuliginosa* form, when banded, had the banding formula not of *geniculata-fuliginosa*, but of *Lithasia obovata* Say.

It is perhaps useful here to explain that though any given species of the *Pleuroceridae* may have several banding arrangements, yet in this given species will be found one formula which occurs many more times than any other, constituting a characteristic the perplexed student of this family feels he can be depend upon. Whether the Kingston Springs shells show a relationship between *geniculata* through *fuliginosa* to *obovata*, or blow this rule about banding formulas out of water, is for some one more competent than myself to decide.

On the findings of Dr. Ortmann, *fuliginosa* cannot be recognized as more important than a variety of *geniculata*. Under *Lithasia armigera* might be listed these subspecies:

Duttoniana (Lea), nearly smooth, or smooth, and having a prolonged basal sinus.

Angulata (Weth.), nearly smooth, or smooth, and lacking the prolonged sinus.

Parva (Weth.), a dwarf form, seemingly occurring with *angulata*.

Venusta (Lea).

Downiei Lea, 1881, possibly only a mutation of *armigera*.

The genus *Angitrema*, with chief character "shell spinous", was established by Haldeman in 1841, the type to be *Melania armigera* Say. Dr. Pilsbry¹ reduced it to the position of a section under *Lithasia*. Even that leaves *geniculata* and *armigera* separated from some of their offspring. There seems to me to be no other course now than to eject *Angitrema* altogether.

¹ *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sciences*, 1896, p. 496.